

RED RIVER PROSPECTOR.

VOL. II.

RED RIVER, TAOS COUNTY, NEW MEXICO. THURSDAY MARCH 27, 1902.

NO. 33

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New Mexico Demands Statehood of the 57th Congress.

The senate has passed the bill to repeal the war tax.

The Revolution in Venezuela, is spreading all over that country.

Andrew Carnegie has presented Denver \$200,000 for a public library.

President Roosevelt is proving himself to be a true friend of the west.

Hardly a week goes past but what a scheme for a new railroad is launched for New Mexico.

General Miles is a little late in bringing forth a new plan in regard to the suppressing of the Filipino insurrection. He should have put on his thinking cap before the war was over. Wonder if he is not posing for the nomination for the office of president.

The news reached Red River that the New Mexican Miner published at Elizabethtown has suspended and the plant will be moved to Santa Rosa. The people of Elizabethtown will miss the paper but they have no one to blame but themselves as they did not support the paper as they should.

The Cuban postal thieves, in spite of Democratic prediction, have been sentenced. C. F. Negly received 10 years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$50,701. W. H. Reeve, 10 years' imprisonment and a fine of \$35,516 and Estes G. Rathbone, 10 years' imprisonment and a fine of \$35,324.

Considerable discussion is going on lately in regard to Bills of Sale. If all those who wish to take the trouble to look it up we refer them to Sec. 38, and 75 to 83 of the revised statute. They will see by those sections that it is not necessary for a person to appear before a notary public or a justice of the peace when he gives a bill of sale except on live stock.

What a howl would go up if the newspapers were to criticize the individual as freely as many people criticize the newspapers. Every issue of a live and reputable newspaper is mantle of charity, and the matter left out—truth, not gossip, would often more than equal in volume the matter published. If an editor could get out a cold fact edition some day and then get up a tall tree and watch the result—what a picnic there would be.—Western Editor.

In speaking of mining among other things a New England paper has this to say: "A man will pay a quack doctor \$100 for filling his system with deadly nostrums, will submit to petty swindles for years at the hands of professional and mercantile sharps, will get soaked

for half he is worth by a real estate boomer, will see his money disappear in a busted bank—in fact, submit to all and every manner of holdups and extortions with the patience of a martyr or a stoic and with his faith in mankind and humanity unshaken; but let him once lose \$10 or \$100 in some fake mining scheme that any man of discernment could see was a wildcat at a glance, and he will squeal loud and long and spend the balance of his days cursing all mining propositions.

ARGUMENTS FOR STATEHOOD

A Part of the Same Letter Published Last Week, Written by Hon. B. S. Rodey Delegate to Congress to the N. Y. Tribune.

The nation took the territory in 1846 and has neglected it every since. Permitted the Indians to depredate over it; gave it no aid for public buildings or for schools, although its people spoke a foreign language when first acquired, so that the splendid position which it occupies today, equal to that of any state of this union, per capita, and superior to many, is the result of its own untold effort and taxation. The United States is not treating the Philippines or the Porto Ricans in that manner now, because it is not only sending them shipments of school teachers, but it is permitting the revenues of those jurisdictions to be used entirely for the education of their own people; while as to New Mexico and Arizona, it has taken every dollar raised by the revenue laws of the nation there, as well as by the sale of mineral, timber and agricultural lands, and turned it into the national treasury. The territory of New Mexico, would today have an immense bank account had it been treated as the Philippines are now being treated, for the last half century. Instead of that it has been kept and is being kept under a territorial form of government, governed by carpetbaggers and every played out politician which senators and representatives want to get rid of in the states.

Let me ask the question, Are citizens of the United States to be taxed without representation forever? Is no respect to be paid to the treaty obligations of the United States as to our people? Do party platforms mean nothing? We possess more population, wealth and other qualifications, three times over, than a large majority of the states had when they were admitted to the union, and more than many of them have even now.

If we are not qualified for admission now, when will we be? If, as was set forth in a resolution in congress many years ago, all territories are entitled to admission when they possess a population equal to that which would entitle them to one representative in congress, then, even according to the census, which is admittedly worthless as to New Mexico, we are entitled to be let in. The census gives us 125,210 people as our population, yet our governor shows in his report, and it is a fact, that our registration for the last election showed 400,000 voters, which would give us a population of 300,000.

The territory has had constructed within its borders about 700 miles of railroad, within a year

and a half, and has been otherwise so prosperous that it has had an increase of population of between 40,000 and 50,000 people in that time. It has been necessary to have established about 50 post-offices to accommodate them. The territory received since last August nearly 30,000 of the disappointed Oklahoma boomers as an addition to its population. It has more projected enterprises in the way of lumber plants, mining plants and railroads than any other part of the nation for the next year.

The worst trouble New Mexico has is to remove the prejudices that eastern people have against it, all of which are without foundation in fact. It is today a progressive American community of loyal citizens, who sent more soldiers to the civil and Spanish-American wars per capita than any other jurisdiction in the nation. The president of the United States is in favor of New Mexico's admission because he knows the territory and realizes that a jurisdiction that furnished the biggest part of his regiment in the late war is as good as any part of this part of this union, and therefore he is in favor of the admission of the territory as a state, and has no hesitation in saying so whenever the subject is spoken of. Let me conclude by saying that the Democrats on the floor of the house of representatives have resolved in caucus to a man to support statehood for the territories mentioned, and thus get rid of the continental territories. They do not stop to ask what political complications the new states will have. Can the Republicans do less? If the Republicans admit these three states they will have the prestige of having done so, and that fact can be used in the campaign at the first elections in the new states, to the advantage of the Republican party. The Republicans have the advantage any way, as New Mexico and Oklahoma are certainly Republican, and Arizona may be made so if her Republican citizens can claim that she is admitted to the union by virtue of Republican votes.

I hope to see the great general that has been an advocate of Republican principles and of the liberty of the people of this country since and in the time of the immortal Horace Greeley will be elected to the people of the great territory of New Mexico common justice and advocates that our rights be given us by the United States, and that some attention be paid to our patriotic people, as well as it is being paid to the wants of the Cuban and Porto Ricans and the

SHOWN IN THE SHOPS.

Small wastepaper baskets having the effect of wood on the outside and lined with silk on the inside have exceedingly pretty hand-painted designs upon them.

Dainty housewives will be delighted with the new imported sewing sets. These sets are covered with fine linen, conveniently arranged and fitted with needles, scissors, sewing silk, thread, darning silk and cotton and a thimble.

A novel gift for a man is a small cabinet in rosewood, containing four drawers, which all unfasten with one key and are labeled in black letters on a ground of red leather: "Bills paid," "Bills unpaid," "Letters answered," "Letters unanswered."

It doesn't pay for a busy mother to sit up evenings to dress a doll when she can buy dolls' wardrobes all made so cheaply. Hats, underwear, shoes, dresses, brushes and combs—even little hot-water bags of rubber—in fact, dolls can have about everything boys and girls have.

Dyed chesscloths and tinted burlesque have a prominent place in the upholstery departments. They are used for drapery many barlike, ugly interiors; the different textures of these goods making them very acceptable for the purpose. Burlesque in soft and red makes an admirable background for etching and prints in red ink tones, while the green is best for all paintings.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

M. A. NO. 112.

United States Land Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Oct. 11 1901.
Notice of Application for United States Patent.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of Chapter six of Title Thirty-one of the Revised Statutes of the United States, that John Conley, whose postoffice address is Red River, Taos County, New Mexico, claiming fourteen hundred and ninety nine and seven tenths linear feet of the Anascondo No. 3 Quartz Vein lode or mineral deposit, bearing copper and gold, with surface ground three hundred feet in width, lying and being situated in the Red River Mining District in the county of Taos and Territory of New Mexico, has made application for a United States Patent for the said mining claim, which is more fully described as to metes and bounds, by the official plat thereof posted on said mining claim and in the office of Register of the United States Land office at Santa Fe, and by the official field notes of survey thereof now filed in the office of the Register of the United States Land Office at Santa Fe, New Mexico, which field notes of survey describe the boundaries and extent of said claim on the surface, with magnetic variation at 13 deg. 43 min. 2 sec. east, as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the north east corner No. 1, a porphyry stone 24x9x7 ins., 12 ins. in the ground with mound of stone 2 ft. high and 12 ft. wide around it, marked x on top and 1-108 on west face for corner No. 1, Whence,

U. S. L. M. No. 2, in the Red River Mining District, in Taos County, New Mexico, bears N. 1 deg. 30 min. W. 2389.9 ft.

Cor. No. 1 sur. No. 1072, Esther Lode which is a spruce post 5 ins. square 2 ft. long set 18 ins. in the ground and scribed 1-1072 bears 46 deg. 44 min. E. 1083.5 ft.

Cor. No. 6, Sur. No. 954, Old Edge Placer, which is spruce post 5 ins. square 2 ft. long set 18 ins. in the ground and scribed 6-954 bears 6 deg. 54 min. E. 1098 ft.

Thence west, variation 13 deg. 43 min. E. 300 ft. to corner No. 2, a porphyry stone 20x12x5 ins. in the ground with mound of stone around it 2 ft. high and 14 ft. wide, marked x on top and 2-1104 on east face.

A spruce tree 15 ins. in diameter blazed and scribed x B. T. 2-1108 bears N. 67 deg. 35 min. E. 22.6 ft.

A spruce tree 8 ins. in diameter blazed and scribed x B. T. 2-1108 bears N. 61 deg. 43 min. 30.6 ft.

Thence south, variation 13 deg. 43 min. E. 1499.7 ft. to cor. No. 3, a spruce post 5 ins. square 2 ft. long set 18 ins. in the ground with mound of stone around it scribed 3-1108 on east face.

A spruce tree 14 ins. in diameter blazed and scribed x B. T. 3-1108 bears S. 54 deg. 6 min. W. 28.7 ft.

A spruce tree 14 ins. in diameter blazed and scribed x B. T. 3-1108 bears S. 2 deg. 46 min. W. 2.1 ft.

Thence East variation 13 deg. 43 min. to cor. No. 4, a spruce post 5 ins. square 2 ft. long set 18 ins. in the ground, with mound of earth around it, scribed 4-1108 for cor. No. 4.

A spruce tree 13 ins. in diameter blazed and scribed x B. T. 4-1108 bears S. 60 deg. 33 min. W. 22 ft.

A spruce tree 14 ins. in diameter blazed and scribed x B. T. 4-1108 bears S. 5 deg. 45 min. E. 20 ft.

Thence north, variation 13 deg. 43 min. E. 1499.7 feet to cor. No. 1, the place of beginning. Containing an area of 10.100 acres.

The notice of location of said Anascondo No. 3 quartz mine is of record in the office of Probate Clerk and Recorder of Taos County, New Mexico, in Book 19 at page 410. The amended and additional notice of location is recorded in the office of Probate Clerk and Recorder of Taos County, New Mexico in Book 25, at page 259.

The presumed general purpose and direction of said Anascondo No. 3 quartz vein, lode or mineral deposit is shown upon the plat posted upon Red River claim and filed in the office of the U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, New Mexico, as near as can be determined from present developments. This claim being for fourteen hundred and ninety nine and seven tenths linear feet thereof, together with surface ground three hundred feet in width as shown upon the official plat posted upon said claim, the said mining premises sought to be patented is bounded as follows, to-wit: On the north the Copper King Lode on the east by the Anascondo No. 2 lode claim, on the south by the Anascondo No. 1 lode claim, and the Inamio lode claim.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, vein, lode, premises, or any portion thereof described, surveyed, patented and applied for, are hereby notified that, and their adverse claims are duly filed according to law, and the Register of the United States Land Office at Santa Fe, Territory of New Mexico, this will be barred by virtue of the provisions of said statute.

MANUEL R. OTERO,
Register of U. S. Land Office,
Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 17, 1901.